Combinations of Quasi Quanta Expressions

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June 2023

1 Introduction

$$E\left\langle \mathbf{x_1}+\left[\frac{\Delta}{\mathcal{H}}+\frac{\mathring{A}}{\mathrm{i}}\right],\frac{\Delta\mathcal{H}}{A\mathrm{i}}\cdot\gamma\mathbf{x_2}+\left[\frac{\beta\psi\oplus\mathrm{i}\Delta\mathring{A}}{\sim\mathcal{H}\star\oplus\heartsuit}\right]\right\rangle =$$

$$\Omega_\Lambda\tan\psi\otimes\theta+\Psi\star\left(\sum_{n\in Z^+}\frac{b^{\mu-\zeta}}{b^{\mu-\zeta}-(l_{diag}l_{lat}l_{net})^m}\right)\otimes\left(\left([Z\backslash[\eta]+[\kappa]\backslash[\pi]]\backslash[]-\left[\delta\backslash[\mathcal{H}]+[\mathring{A}]\backslash[\mathrm{i}]\right]\right)\cdot\right.$$

$$\left.\star[\sim]\to[\oplus]\star\ [\cdot]\star\ [\heartsuit]\right).$$

$$E\cdot\left\langle \mathbf{x_1}+\left[\frac{\Delta}{\mathcal{H}}+\frac{\mathring{A}}{\mathrm{i}}\right],\frac{\Delta\mathcal{H}}{A\mathrm{i}}\cdot\gamma\mathbf{x_2}+\left[\frac{\Delta\mathrm{i}\mathring{A}\sim}{\heartsuit\mathcal{H}\oplus\cdot}\right]\right\rangle=\left\langle\frac{\Omega\star\phi_1}{\mathbf{x_1}+\phi_2},\frac{\pi\star\oplus\Omega_\Lambda}{\mathrm{i}\mathcal{H}\mathring{A}}\right\rangle=\Omega_\Lambda.$$

Thus, the functions of quasi quanta topology may be expressed as:

$$\mathcal{E}_\Lambda=-(1-\tilde{\star}\mathcal{R})\frac{b^{\mu-\zeta}}{\tan^2t\cdot\sqrt[m]{\prod_\Lambda h-\Psi}}\left(\Omega_\Lambda\star\sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty}\frac{b^{\mu-\zeta}}{\mathbf{x_1}+\frac{\Delta\mathcal{H}}{A\mathrm{i}}\ \gamma\mathbf{x_2}\ +\left[\frac{\Delta\mathrm{i}\mathring{A}\sim}{\heartsuit\mathcal{H}\oplus\cdot}\right]}+h^{-\frac{1}{m}}\cdot\tan t\right)$$

$$E=\Omega_\Lambda\cdot\tan\psi\diamond\theta+\Psi\star\left[\sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty}\frac{b^{\mu-\zeta}}{n^m-l^m}\right]\otimes$$

$$\left[\left(\left(\left[\ \mathrm{Z}\ \ \backslash\ [\eta]\ +\ [\kappa]\ \backslash\ [\pi]\ \right]\ \backslash\ []-\ \ [\delta\ \backslash\ [\mathcal{H}]\ ]\ +\ \left[\mathring{A}\ \backslash\ [\mathrm{i}]\ \right]\ \ \right)\ \star\ [\sim]\ \to\right.\right.$$

$$\left.\left.[\oplus]\ \star\cdot\ \star\heartsuit\right)\right]\otimes\Pi_\Lambda\equiv\Omega_\Lambda\cdot\tan\psi\diamond\theta+\Psi\star F\equiv\Omega_\Lambda\cdot\tan\psi\diamond\theta\ +\ F_\Lambda$$

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{QQ}}=\left(\star\frac{\Delta}{\mathcal{H}}+\frac{\mathring{A}}{\mathrm{i}}\right)\left(\star\frac{\Delta\mathcal{H}}{\mathring{A}\mathrm{i}}\right)\left(\gamma\frac{\Delta\mathcal{H}}{\mathrm{i}\oplus\mathring{A}}\right)\left(\cong\frac{\mathcal{H}\Delta}{\mathring{A}\mathrm{i}}\right)\left(\sim\frac{\mathrm{i}\oplus\mathring{A}\Delta}{\mathcal{H}}\right)\left(\frac{\heartsuit\mathrm{i}\oplus\Delta\mathring{A}}{\sim\mathcal{H}\star\oplus}\right)$$

$$\left(\Omega\tfrac{\Delta\mathrm{i}\mathring{A}\sim}{\heartsuit\mathcal{H}\ \oplus\cdot}\right)\left({}_{\overline{t}}o17.5\oplus\cdot\mathrm{i}\Delta\mathring{A}\mathcal{H}\star\heartsuit\right)\left(\left|\tfrac{\star\mathcal{H}\Delta\mathring{A}}{\mathrm{i}\oplus\sim\cdot\heartsuit}\right|\right)$$

$$\diamond\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{Q}} = \left(\star\frac{\Omega\Delta\mathrm{i}\mathring{A}\sim}{\heartsuit\mathcal{H}\ \oplus\cdot}\right)\left(\star\frac{\oplus\cdot\mathrm{i}\Delta\mathring{A}}{\mathcal{H}\star\heartsuit}\right)\left(\star\frac{\left|\star\mathcal{H}\Delta\mathring{A}\right.}{\mathrm{i}\oplus\sim\cdot\heartsuit}\right|.$$

$$F\circ\diamond\ \star\mathcal{H}\cdot\oplus\frac{\Delta}{\mathring{A}}\cdot\Psi\mathrm{i}$$

where

$$F\circ\diamond = \Omega\Delta\mathring{A}\star\mathcal{H}-\psi\mathrm{i}\frac{b^{\mu-\zeta}}{\tan t\cdot\sqrt[m]{\prod_{\Lambda}h-\Psi}}.$$

and their "functions of quasi quanta topology":

$$\mathcal{E} = -(1-\tilde{\star}\mathcal{R})\frac{b^{\mu-\zeta}}{\tan^2 t\cdot\sqrt[m]{\prod_{\Lambda}h-\Psi}}\left(\Omega_{\Lambda}\star\sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty}\frac{b^{\mu-\zeta}}{n^m-l^m}+h^{-\frac{1}{m}}\cdot\tan t\right).$$

The complete set of "functions of quasi quanta topology" can then be written as follows:

$$\mathcal{E}_{i\to\alpha} = -(1-\star\mathcal{R}_{i\to\alpha})\frac{b^{\mu-\zeta}}{\tan^2 t\cdot\sqrt[m]{\prod_{\Lambda}h-\Psi}}\left(\star_{\infty}\frac{\Delta\mathcal{H}^b}{\mathring{A}^i}\oplus\cdot\heartsuit\bullet\cdot\sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty}\frac{b^{\mu-\zeta}}{n^m-l^m}+h^{-\frac{1}{m}}\cdot\tan t\right).$$

The above equation is used to calculate the mapping from a local coordinate i to a global coordinate α in a given manifold $\mathcal{M}$. The term $(1-\star\mathcal{R}_{i\to\alpha})$ represents the amount of curvature in the manifold, and the term $\frac{b^{\mu-\zeta}}{\tan^2 t\cdot\sqrt[m]{\prod_{\Lambda}h-\Psi}}$ is related to the behavior of the manifold near the boundary $\partial\mathcal{M}$. The rest of the terms work together to determine the mapping of a given local coordinate to a global one.

$$\sum_{[m,n]\star[l]\to\infty}\left(\frac{\heartsuit\mathrm{i}\oplus\Delta\mathring{A}}{\sim\mathcal{H}\star\oplus}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{\Omega\Delta\mathrm{i}\mathring{A}\sim}{\heartsuit\mathcal{H}\ \oplus\cdot}\right) = \sum_{[m,n]\star[l]\to\infty}\frac{\Omega\heartsuit\mathrm{i}\oplus\Delta^2\mathring{A}\sim^2}{\mathcal{H}\star\oplus\heartsuit\cdot}.$$

$$\sum_{[m,n]\star[l]\to\infty}\left(\frac{\oplus\cdot\mathrm{i}\Delta\mathring{A}}{\mathcal{H}\star\heartsuit}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{\Omega\Delta\mathrm{i}\mathring{A}\sim}{\heartsuit\mathcal{H}\ \oplus\cdot}\right) = \sum_{[m,n]\star[l]\to\infty}\frac{\Omega\oplus\cdot\mathrm{i}\Delta^2\mathring{A}\sim^2}{\mathcal{H}\star\heartsuit\heartsuit\cdot}.$$

$$\sum_{[m,n]\star[l]\to\infty}\left(\frac{\left|\star\mathcal{H}\Delta\mathring{A}\right.}{\mathrm{i}\oplus\sim\cdot\heartsuit}\right)\cdot\left(\frac{\Omega\Delta\mathrm{i}\mathring{A}\sim}{\heartsuit\mathcal{H}\ \oplus\cdot}\right) = \sum_{[m,n]\star[l]\to\infty}\frac{\Omega\left|\star\mathcal{H}\Delta\mathring{A}\right|\Delta\mathrm{i}\sim^2}{\oplus\cdot\heartsuit\heartsuit\cdot}.$$

$$\mathcal{E}_K = -(1-\tilde{\star}\mathcal{R})\frac{b^{\mu-\zeta}}{\tan^2 t\cdot\sqrt[m]{\prod_\Lambda h-\Psi}}\left(\Omega_\Lambda\diamond\sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty}\frac{b^{\mu-\zeta}}{n^m-l^m}+\Psi\star\sum_{h\to\infty}\frac{h^{-\frac{1}{m}}}{\tan t}\right).$$

$$\mathcal{F}_\Lambda = \Omega_\Lambda\ \left(\gamma\sum_{h\to\infty}\frac{\heartsuit\mathrm{i}\oplus\Delta\mathring{A}}{\sim\mathcal{H}\star\oplus\ \cdot\ \star\frac{\Delta}{\mathcal{H}}+\frac{\mathring{A}}{\mathrm{i}}}\ +\ \left|\frac{\star\mathcal{H}\Delta\mathring{A}}{\mathrm{i}\oplus\sim\cdot\heartsuit}\right|\right)\cdot\oplus\cdot\mathrm{i}\Delta\mathring{A}$$

$$\Omega_\Lambda\star\frac{\Delta\mathring{A}}{\mathrm{i}\oplus\sim\cdot\heartsuit}\diamond\frac{\psi\Psi}{n^{m-l}\theta}+\frac{h^{-\frac{1}{m}}}{\Omega_\Lambda\cdot\tan t\cong\mathcal{H}}\oplus\mathrm{i}\sim\Delta\mathring{A}.$$

$$\frac{\psi\Psi}{\Omega_\Lambda\cdot\tan t\cong\mathcal{H}}\diamond\frac{\Delta\mathring{A}}{\mathrm{i}\oplus\sim\cdot\heartsuit}\cdot\theta\star\frac{h^{-\frac{1}{m}}}{n^{m-l}}+\mathrm{i}\oplus\Delta\mathring{A}.$$

$$\Omega_\Lambda\star\frac{h^{-\frac{1}{m}}\ \psi\Psi}{\mathrm{i}\oplus\Delta\mathring{A}\tan t\cong}\cdot\mathcal{H}\diamond\frac{\Delta\mathring{A}}{\sim\cdot\heartsuit}+\theta\cdot\frac{n^{m-l}}{\Omega_\Lambda}.$$

$$\frac{\Omega_\Lambda\cdot n^{m-l}}{\theta\Delta\mathring{A}}\star\frac{\tan t\psi\Psi}{\mathrm{i}\oplus\Delta\cong\mathcal{H}}\diamond\frac{h^{-\frac{1}{m}}}{\sim\cdot\heartsuit}+\mathrm{i}\mathring{A}.$$

This equation defines the coboundary operator on the manifold $\mathcal{M}$, which is used to measure the topological differences between two different submanifolds through evaluation of the differential form $f\Omega$. Additionally, this equation allows us to compute the cohomology groups of Ω by taking the $\star$-cohomology of the differential form.

- $$\Delta\diamond\theta\star\Psi\longrightarrow\Delta\diamond\theta\oplus\Psi\star\longrightarrow\Delta\diamond\Psi\star\longrightarrow\Delta\star\Psi\diamond\longrightarrow\theta\star\Delta\diamond\Psi$$

- $$\Omega_\Lambda\diamond\theta\star\Psi\longrightarrow\Delta\Omega_\Lambda\diamond\theta\oplus\Psi\star\longrightarrow\Omega_\Lambda\diamond\Psi\star\longrightarrow\Delta\Omega_\Lambda\star\Psi\diamond\longrightarrow\theta\Omega_\Lambda\star\Delta\diamond\Psi$$

- $$\tan\psi\diamond\theta\star\Psi\longrightarrow\tan\psi\diamond\theta\oplus\Psi\star\longrightarrow\tan\psi\diamond\Psi\star\longrightarrow\tan\psi\star\Psi\diamond\longrightarrow\theta\star\tan\psi\diamond\Psi$$

- $$\frac{\Delta\mathcal{H}}{\mathrm{i}\oplus\mathring{A}}\star\longrightarrow\frac{\Delta\mathcal{H}}{\mathring{A}\mathrm{i}}\star\longrightarrow\frac{\mathcal{H}\Delta}{\mathring{A}\mathrm{i}}\star\longrightarrow\frac{\mathrm{i}\oplus\mathring{A}\Delta}{\mathcal{H}}\star\longrightarrow\frac{\heartsuit\mathrm{i}\oplus\Delta\mathring{A}}{\sim\mathcal{H}\star\oplus}.$$

$$\{\star\frac{\Delta}{\mathcal{H}},\ \frac{\mathring{A}}{\mathrm{i}},\ \frac{\Delta\mathcal{H}}{\mathring{A}\mathrm{i}},\ \gamma\frac{\Delta\mathcal{H}}{\mathrm{i}\oplus\mathring{A}},\ \cong\frac{\mathcal{H}\Delta}{\mathring{A}\mathrm{i}},\ \sim\frac{\mathrm{i}\oplus\mathring{A}\Delta}{\mathcal{H}},\ \frac{\heartsuit\mathrm{i}\oplus\Delta\mathring{A}}{\sim\mathcal{H}\star\oplus},\ \Omega\frac{\Delta\mathrm{i}\mathring{A}\sim}{\heartsuit\mathcal{H}\ \oplus\cdot},\ {}_{\bar{t}}o17.5\oplus\cdot\mathrm{i}\Delta\mathring{A}\mathcal{H}\star\heartsuit,\ \left|\frac{\star\mathcal{H}\Delta\mathring{A}}{\mathrm{i}\oplus\sim\cdot\heartsuit}\right|\}$$

The resulting expressions are:

$$\star\frac{\Delta}{\mathcal{H}}\cdot\frac{\mathring{A}}{\mathrm{i}}\longrightarrow\star\frac{\Delta\mathcal{H}}{\mathring{A}\mathrm{i}}\longrightarrow\star\frac{\gamma\Delta\mathcal{H}}{\mathrm{i}\oplus\mathring{A}}\longrightarrow\star\frac{\cong\mathcal{H}\Delta}{\mathring{A}\mathrm{i}}\longrightarrow\star\frac{\sim\mathrm{i}\oplus\mathring{A}\Delta}{\mathcal{H}}\longrightarrow\star\frac{\heartsuit\mathrm{i}\oplus\Delta\mathring{A}}{\sim\mathcal{H}\star\oplus}\longrightarrow\star\frac{\Omega\Delta\mathrm{i}\mathring{A}\sim}{\heartsuit\mathcal{H}\ \oplus\cdot}\longrightarrow$$

$\star\frac{\oplus\cdot\mathrm{i}\Delta\mathring{A}}{\mathcal{H}\star\heartsuit}\longrightarrow\star\frac{|\star\mathcal{H}\Delta\mathring{A}}{\mathrm{i}\oplus\sim\cdot\heartsuit}$

The mathematical definition of the operator $\mathring{A} is as follows:$

$$\mathring{A}[f(x_1,...,x_n)] = x_1,...,x_n \in \mathcal{X} argmax\ \ f(x_1,...,x_n)$$

Where f is a function of real or complex variables, $x_1,...,x_n$ are the variables over which the function is minimized, and $\mathcal{X}$ is the domain of definition of the function.

The mathematical definition for the operator $\mathring{A} is given by:$

$\mathring{A}(X) = arg\max_{x\in X} f(x)$

where $f(x)$ is a given numerical function, and X is a set of variables respectively.

The result of this function is the maximum value of the numerical function $f(x)$ with respect to the values of the variable x taken from the given set X.

The mathematical definition of the operator $\star$ is as follows:

$$\star[f(x_1,...,x_n)] = x_1,...,x_n \in \mathcal{X} argmin\ \ f(x_1,...,x_n).$$

Where f is a function of real or complex variables, $x_1,...,x_n$ are the variables over which the function is minimized, and $\mathcal{X}$ is the domain of definition of the function.

The mathematical definition for the operator $\star$ is given by:

$\star(X) = arg\min_{x\in X} f(x)$

where $f(x)$ is a given numerical function, and X is a set of variables respectively. The result of this function is the minimum value of the numerical function $f(x)$ with respect to the values of the variable x taken from the given set X.

- For the first part, we can rewrite it as

$$\mathcal{E}_K = -(1-\tilde{\star}\mathcal{R})\times\frac{b^{\mu-\zeta}}{\tan^2 t\cdot\sqrt[m]{\prod_\Lambda h-\Psi}}\left(\Omega_\Lambda\diamond\sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty}\frac{b^{\mu-\zeta}}{n^m-l^m}+\Psi\star\sum_{h\to\infty}\frac{h^{-\frac{1}{m}}}{\tan t}\right).$$

- For the second part, we can rewrite it as

$$\mathcal{F}_\Lambda = \Omega_\Lambda\left(\gamma\sum_{h\to\infty}\frac{\heartsuit\mathrm{i}\oplus\Delta\mathring{A}}{\sim\mathcal{H}\star\oplus\ \cdot\ \star\frac{\Delta}{\mathcal{H}}+\frac{\mathring{A}}{\mathrm{i}}}+\left|\frac{\star\mathcal{H}\Delta\mathring{A}}{\mathrm{i}\oplus\sim\cdot\heartsuit}\right|\right)\cdot\oplus\cdot\mathrm{i}\Delta\mathring{A}$$

- $\Omega_\Lambda\nabla\left(\sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty}\frac{\sin(\theta)\star(n-l\tilde{\star}R)^{-1}}{\cos(\psi)\diamond\theta}\right)\otimes\prod_\Lambda h$

- $-\Psi\nabla\left(\frac{\sqrt[m]{\prod_{\Lambda}}h-\Phi}{(1-\tilde{\star}R)b^{\mu-\zeta}\tan^2 t}\sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty}\frac{b^{\mu-\zeta}}{n^m-l^m}\tan t\right)$
- $\Omega_\Lambda \tan\psi\cdot\theta+\Psi\sum_{n\in Z^+}\frac{b^{\mu-\zeta}}{b^{\mu-\zeta}-(l_{diag}l_{lat}l_{net})^m}+\sum_{f\subset g}f(g)$
- $\mathcal{V}_\lambda\left(\mathbf{x}\right)\mathbf{v}$
- $\frac{\cap(\omega;\tau)}{n}\phi\pm(\omega;\tau)^{\{\pi;eication\}}\diamond t^k{=}{=}\Psi^q\star\Delta_v\Omega_\Lambda\otimes\mu_{\mathcal{A}m}aiemH(\Omega)\,/\prod_{i=1}^m(m\alpha_i+k_i)$
- $f_\lambda\left(\mathbf{x},n,b,k\right)\star\Omega_\Lambda\otimes\mu_{\mathcal{A}m}\star H(\Omega)\,/\prod_{i=1}^m(m\alpha_i+k_i)$
- $\Psi\cdot\left(\sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty}\frac{1}{n-l\tilde{\star}R}\right)\otimes\left(\left(\left[Z\backslash[\eta]+[\kappa]\backslash[\pi]\right]\backslash[]-\ \left[\delta\backslash[\mathcal{H}]\right]+\left[\mathring{A}\backslash[\mathrm{i}]\right]\right)\star[\sim\right.$ $\left.]\to[\oplus]\right)\Big)$
- $\prod_{i=1}^q A_{\Lambda(i)}\star\Delta_v\Omega_\Lambda\otimes\mu_{\mathcal{A}m}aiemH(\Omega)\,/\prod_{i=1}^m(m\alpha_i+k_i)$
  - $\Omega_\Lambda\nabla\left(\sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty}\frac{\sin(\theta)\star(\Psi-n+l\tilde{\star}R)^{-1}}{\cos(\psi)\diamond\theta}\right)\otimes\prod_\Lambda h$
  - $-\Psi\nabla\left(\frac{\prod_\Lambda h-\sqrt[m]{\Phi}}{(1-\tilde{\star}R)b^{\mu-\zeta}\tan^2 t}\sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty}\frac{b^{\mu-\zeta}}{n^m-l^m}\right)$
  - $\Omega_\Lambda\tan\psi\cdot\theta+\Psi\sum_{n\in Z^+}\frac{b^{\mu-\zeta}}{b^{\mu-\zeta}-(l_{diag}l_{lat}l_{net})^m}$
  - $\mathcal{V}_\lambda\left(\mathbf{x}\right)\mathbf{v}$
  - $\frac{\cap(\omega;\tau)}{n}\phi\pm(\omega;\tau)^{\{\pi;eication\}}\diamond t^k{=}{=}\Psi^q\star\Delta_v\Omega_\Lambda\otimes\mu_{\mathcal{A}m}aiemH(\Omega)\,/\prod_{i=1}^m(m\alpha_i+k_i)$
  - $f_\lambda\left(\mathbf{x},n,b,k\right)\star\Omega_\Lambda\otimes\mu_{\mathcal{A}m}\star H(\Omega)\,/\prod_{i=1}^m(m\alpha_i+k_i)$
  - $\Psi\cdot\left(\sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty}\frac{1}{\Psi-n+l\tilde{\star}R}\right)\otimes\left(\left(\left[Z\backslash[\eta]+[\kappa]\backslash[\pi]\right]\backslash[]-\ \left[\delta\backslash[\mathcal{H}]\right]+\left[\mathring{A}\backslash[\mathrm{i}]\right]\right)\star\right.$ $\left.[\sim]\to[\oplus]\right)\Big)$
  - $\prod_{i=1}^q A_{\Lambda(i)}\star\Delta_v\Omega_\Lambda\otimes\mu_{\mathcal{A}m}aiemH(\Omega)\,/\prod_{i=1}^m(m\alpha_i+k_i)$
  - $\frac{h^{\frac{1}{n}}}{\theta\delta\mathring{A}}\longrightarrow\frac{\Omega\Delta}{\mathring{A}\mathrm{i}}\star\longrightarrow\frac{\mathring{A}\tan\psi\Delta}{\mathcal{H}\mathrm{i}}\star\longrightarrow\frac{\mathcal{H}\Delta\mathring{A}\mathrm{i}}{\sim\cdot\heartsuit}\star\longrightarrow\frac{\heartsuit\mathrm{i}\oplus\Delta\mathring{A}}{\sim\mathcal{H}\star\oplus}.$

This expression is the combined result of the application of the different

mathematical operators $\star$, $\mathring{A}$, Δ, $\mathcal{H}$, i, γ, $\cong$, $\sim$, , Ω, $, and|\cdot|$ in the expression given in the problem statement. Each of these operators transforms the initial expression into a more specific and mathematically defined expression.

$\Omega\frac{\Delta\mathrm{i}\mathring{A}\sim}{\heartsuit\mathcal{H}\ \oplus\cdot}\star\frac{\star\mathcal{H}\Delta\mathring{A}}{\mathrm{i}\oplus\sim\cdot\heartsuit}$

Proof:(C1)$\Omega\frac{\Delta\mathrm{i}\mathring{A}\sim}{\heartsuit\mathcal{H}\ \oplus\cdot}\in SECTION1$

(C2)$\frac{\star\mathcal{H}\Delta\mathring{A}}{\mathrm{i}\oplus\sim\cdot\heartsuit}\in SECTION1$

(C3)$\Omega\frac{\Delta \mathrm{i}\mathring{A}\sim}{\heartsuit\mathcal{H}\ \oplus\cdot}\star\frac{\star\mathcal{H}\Delta\mathring{A}}{\mathrm{i}\oplus\sim\cdot\heartsuit}\in SECTION1$

Lastly, the relationship between these two functions and the functor,

$$f\circ g=\bigcup_{x\in S_1\cup S_2}x=\Omega\frac{\Delta \mathrm{i}\mathring{A}\sim}{\heartsuit\mathcal{H}\ \oplus\cdot}\star\frac{\star\mathcal{H}\Delta\mathring{A}}{\mathrm{i}\oplus\sim\cdot\heartsuit}$$

can be seen as an equation defining the intertwining of the quasi-quanta unit-phrases.

$$\frac{\Delta}{\mathcal{H}}+\frac{\mathring{A}}{\mathrm{i}}\diamond\!\longrightarrow\frac{\Delta\mathcal{H}}{\mathring{A}\mathrm{i}}\star\!\longrightarrow\gamma\frac{\Delta\mathcal{H}}{\mathrm{i}\oplus\mathring{A}}\star\!\longrightarrow\cong\frac{\mathcal{H}\Delta}{\mathring{A}\mathrm{i}}\star\!\longrightarrow\sim\frac{\mathrm{i}\oplus\mathring{A}\Delta}{\mathcal{H}}\circ\!\longrightarrow\frac{\heartsuit\mathrm{i}\oplus\Delta\mathring{A}}{\sim\mathcal{H}\star\oplus}\circ\!\longrightarrow\Omega\frac{\Delta\mathrm{i}\mathring{A}\sim}{\heartsuit\mathcal{H}\ \oplus\cdot}\diamond\!\longrightarrow$$

$\bar{t}o17.5\oplus\cdot\mathrm{i}\Delta\mathring{A}\mathcal{H}\star\heartsuit\diamond\!\longrightarrow\left|\frac{\star\mathcal{H}\Delta\mathring{A}}{\mathrm{i}\oplus\sim\cdot\heartsuit}\right|$

Based on the sequence above, it can be seen that the combination of the quasi quanta "unit phrases" creates a hierarchy in which the overall relationship between the terms can be seen as:

1.

The base state $\frac{\Delta}{\mathcal{H}}$ influences further transformations by its higher level functions

2.

The higher state functions of $\frac{\Delta\mathcal{H}}{\mathring{A}\mathrm{i}}$ are influenced or modified by additional functions

3.

The terms become more complex through the use of operators such as multiplication $\gamma\frac{\Delta\mathcal{H}}{\mathrm{i}\oplus\mathring{A}}$

and division $\cong\frac{\mathcal{H}\Delta}{\mathring{A}\mathrm{i}}$

4.

The relationship between the terms is further clarified as higher level functions, like $\left|\frac{\star\mathcal{H}\Delta\mathring{A}}{\mathrm{i}\oplus\sim\cdot\heartsuit}\right|$ \$

and lower level functions, such as $\frac{\Delta}{\mathcal{H}}$ become more interconnected

Ultimately, this combination of terms has the effect of creating a hierarchical order in which the relationship between the higher and lower level functions can be discussed and understood, ultimately creating a more complete picture of the collective.

The full system of the inferred geometry can be represented mathematically using the following notation:

Let $\mathcal{M} \subset R^3$ be a 3-dimensional manifold. Let g_{ij} be a metric tensor over $\mathcal{M}$, and let x^i be coordinates for $\mathcal{M}$. Then, the geometric structure of $\mathcal{M}$ is described by the equation

$$g_{ij} = \sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty} \frac{b^{\mu-\zeta}}{n^m - l^m} x^i x^j,$$

where $b^{\mu-\zeta}$ is a constant and x^i are the coordinates of the manifold. Furthermore, the connectedness, orientability, and boundaries of $\mathcal{M}$ are determined by

$$S_1 \star S_2 = \bigcup_{x\in S_1\cup S_2} x,$$

where S_1 and S_2 are subsets of $\mathcal{M}$.

$$g_{ij}\star\!\!\longrightarrow f \circ g \diamond\!\!\longrightarrow f \circ \tilde{g},$$

where f and $\tilde{g}$ represent the two terms of the hierarchy. In other words, the metric tensor g_{ij} is used to define and describe the geometric structure of $\mathcal{M}$, while the relationship between the two functions and the functor is used to capture the connectedness, orientability, and boundaries of the manifold.

1. $\star\frac{\Delta\mathcal{H}}{\AA\mathrm{i}} \longrightarrow \star\frac{\Delta\mathcal{H}+\gamma\Delta\mathcal{H}}{\mathrm{i}\oplus\AA+\AA}$ 2. $\star\frac{\gamma\Delta\mathcal{H}}{\mathrm{i}\oplus\AA} \longrightarrow \star\frac{\cong\Delta\mathcal{H}\ \gamma}{\AA\oplus\mathrm{i}}$ 3. $\star\frac{\cong\mathcal{H}\Delta}{\AA\mathrm{i}} \longrightarrow \star\frac{\sim\mathcal{H}\Delta\cong}{\mathrm{i}\oplus\AA}$ 4. $\star\frac{\sim\mathrm{i}\oplus\AA\Delta}{\mathcal{H}} \longrightarrow \star\frac{\heartsuit\mathrm{i}\oplus\Delta\AA\sim}{\mathcal{H}}$ 5. $\star\frac{\heartsuit\mathrm{i}\oplus\Delta\AA}{\sim\mathcal{H}\star\oplus} \longrightarrow \star\frac{\Omega\Delta\mathrm{i}\AA\sim\heartsuit}{\mathcal{H}\star\oplus}$ 6. $\star\frac{\Omega\Delta\mathrm{i}\AA\sim}{\heartsuit\mathcal{H}\ \oplus\cdot} \longrightarrow \star\frac{\bigoplus\cdot\Omega\Delta\mathrm{i}\AA\sim}{\heartsuit\mathcal{H}}$ 7. $\star\frac{\bigoplus\cdot\mathrm{i}\Delta\AA}{\mathcal{H}\star\heartsuit} \longrightarrow \star\frac{\left|\star\mathcal{H}\Delta\AA\bigoplus\cdot\mathrm{i}\right|}{\mathrm{i}\oplus\sim\cdot\heartsuit}$ 8. $\star\frac{|\star\mathcal{H}\Delta\AA}{\mathrm{i}\oplus\sim\cdot\heartsuit} \longrightarrow \star\frac{\left|\star\mathcal{H}\Delta\AA\right||\mathrm{i}\oplus\sim\cdot\heartsuit|}{\mathrm{i}\oplus\sim\cdot\heartsuit}$

1. $\star\frac{\Delta\mathcal{H}+\gamma\Delta\mathcal{H}}{\mathrm{i}\oplus\AA+\AA} \longrightarrow \frac{\gamma\Delta\mathcal{H}}{\AA} \quad if\mathcal{H} \neq 0 \wedge \Delta \neq 0 \wedge \AA \neq 0$
2. $\star\frac{\cong\Delta\mathcal{H}\ \gamma}{\AA\oplus\mathrm{i}} \longrightarrow \frac{\Delta\mathcal{H}}{\AA} \quad if\gamma \neq 0 \wedge \mathcal{H} \neq 0 \wedge \AA \neq 0 \wedge \mathrm{i} \neq 0$
3. $\star\frac{\sim\mathcal{H}\Delta\cong}{\mathrm{i}\oplus\AA} \longrightarrow \frac{\mathcal{H}\Delta}{\mathrm{i}} \quad if\Delta \neq 0 \wedge \mathcal{H} \neq 0 \wedge \mathrm{i} \neq 0$
4. $\star\frac{\heartsuit\mathrm{i}\oplus\Delta\AA\sim}{\mathcal{H}} \longrightarrow \frac{\Delta\AA}{\mathcal{H}} \quad if\mathcal{H} \neq 0 \wedge \AA \neq 0 \wedge \neq 0 \wedge \mathrm{i} \neq 0$
5. $\star\frac{\Omega\Delta\mathrm{i}\AA\sim\heartsuit}{\mathcal{H}\star\oplus} \longrightarrow \frac{\Omega\Delta\mathrm{i}\AA\sim}{\mathcal{H}\star} \quad if\Delta \neq 0 \wedge \mathrm{i}, \AA, , \Omega \neq 0 \wedge \mathcal{H} \neq 0$
6. $\star\frac{\bigoplus\cdot\Omega\Delta\mathrm{i}\AA\sim}{\heartsuit\mathcal{H}} \longrightarrow \frac{\Omega\Delta\mathrm{i}\AA\sim}{\mathcal{H}} \quad if\mathcal{H} \neq 0 \wedge \Delta, \mathrm{i}, \AA, \Omega \neq 0$
7. $\star\frac{\left|\star\mathcal{H}\Delta\AA\bigoplus\cdot\mathrm{i}\right|}{\mathrm{i}\oplus\sim\cdot\heartsuit} \longrightarrow \frac{\mathcal{H}\Delta\AA\bigoplus\cdot}{\mathrm{i}\oplus\sim\cdot} \quad if\mathcal{H} \neq 0 \wedge \Delta, \mathrm{i}, \AA \neq 0$
8. $\star\frac{|\star\mathcal{H}\Delta\AA}{\mathrm{i}\oplus\sim\cdot\heartsuit} \longrightarrow \frac{\mathcal{H}\Delta\AA}{\mathrm{i}\oplus\sim\cdot\heartsuit} \quad if\mathcal{H} \neq 0 \wedge \Delta, \mathrm{i}, \AA \neq 0$

Finally, the topological properties of $\mathcal{M}$ can be analyzed with the equations

$$\int_\Omega dx \wedge f\Omega = \left|\star \int_\Omega dx \wedge \mathcal{H}\right|,$$

where Ω is a subset of $\mathcal{M}$, dx is an element of the manifold, and $\mathcal{H}$ is a vector field on $\mathcal{M}$. The left-hand side of the equation describes the integration of the differential form $f\Omega$ over the domain Ω, while the right-hand side is the evaluation of $\mathcal{H}$ on Ω by $\star$-integration. This allows us to determine the cohomology and homology groups of $\mathcal{M}$.

where $f \in R$ is an arbitrary real-valued function and $\star$ is the Hodge dual mapping from the complexified domain of Ω to the extended domain.

$$\delta = \star \left[\int_\Omega dx \wedge f\Omega \right]$$

where δ is the coboundary operator on the manifold and $f\Omega$ is a differential form. The coboundary operator is used to measure the topological differences between two different submanifolds, Ω and $\tilde{\Omega}$, by evaluating the difference between the integrals of the differential form $f\Omega$. The coboundary operator is also used to compute the cohomology groups of Ω by taking the $\star$-cohomology of the differential form.

Additionally, $\mathcal{H} \in R$ is a vector field over $\mathcal{M}$ and acts as a measure of the curvature of $\mathcal{M}$ at a given point. $\heartsuit$

$$\mathcal{M} \cong \frac{\mu}{n \subset \kappa} \cdot \mathcal{L}_{[f(\langle \&r,\alpha\ s,\Delta,\eta\rangle)=[n]\&\mu]} \cdot \left(\int_\Omega dx \wedge f\Omega = \left| \star \int_\Omega dx \wedge \mathcal{H} \right| \right).$$

Then, I find that:

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_{\mu \in A} \sum_{\nu \in B} \exp\left\{ \frac{\beta\nu\mu}{\alpha\Theta} \right\} (\gamma\tau\rho)^\delta \cdot \cos\left[\lambda \left(\frac{\zeta}{\eta} \right) \right] + \mathrm{e}^{-(\xi+\iota)}.$$

is the form of a hyperbolic equation corresponding to the integral.
where $\star = \{\Lambda \quad if\Omega = \Lambda\Gamma \quad if\Omega = \Gamma\ , \quad f\Omega = \{f_\Lambda \quad if\Omega = \Lambda f_\Gamma \quad if\Omega = \Gamma$
;:RE+ $\sum_{h=1}^{M} \phi_h(u)\, \psi_h(x)$

$$\int_\Omega dxdy\, F(\Omega) + \sum_{h=1}^{M} \phi_h(u)\, \psi_h(x)$$

The overarching pattern in the above content can be succinctly expressed as follows:

$$E = \Omega_\Lambda \cdot \tan\psi \diamond \theta + \Psi \star F$$

where

$$F = \diamond \left(\frac{\Delta}{\mathcal{H}} + \frac{\mathring{A}}{\mathrm{i}} \right) \diamond \left(\frac{\Delta\mathcal{H}}{\mathring{A}\mathrm{i}} \right) \diamond \left(\gamma \frac{\Delta\mathcal{H}}{\mathrm{i} \oplus \mathring{A}} \right) \diamond \left(\cong \frac{\mathcal{H}\Delta}{\mathring{A}\mathrm{i}} \right) \diamond \left(\sim \frac{\mathrm{i} \oplus \mathring{A}\Delta}{\mathcal{H}} \right) \diamond \left(\frac{\heartsuit\mathrm{i} \oplus \Delta\mathring{A}}{\sim \mathcal{H} \star \oplus} \right) \diamond \left(\Omega \frac{\Delta\mathrm{i}\mathring{A} \sim}{\heartsuit\mathcal{H} \quad \oplus \cdot} \right) \diamond$$

$$\left({}_{\bar{t}}o17.5\oplus\cdot \mathrm{i}\Delta\mathring{A}\mathcal{H}\star\heartsuit\right)\diamond\left(\left|\frac{\star\mathcal{H}\Delta\mathring{A}}{\mathrm{i}\oplus\sim\cdot\heartsuit}\right|\right).$$

This equation reveals the curvature of $\mathcal{M}$ at a given point, allowing us to analyze the topology and geometry of the manifold. Additionally, this equation can be used to determine the relationships between the connectedness, orientability, and boundaries of $\mathcal{M}$ in terms of the parameters μ and ν.

Alternatively, if this equation describes the curvature of $\mathcal{M}$ at any given point. A and B are sets of real numbers, β and α are constants, Θ is the metric tensor, γ, τ, and ρ are vectors, δ is an exponent, λ and ζ are angles, η is a scalar, ξ is a scalar and ι is a constant.

By using this equation, we can calculate the specific curvatures of a given point in the manifold and use it to compare the curvature values of other points. This helps to better understand the general geometry of the manifold and to gain a better visual representation of its topology.

The rules for arranging and combining the quasi quanta can be written in mathematical notation as follows:

- $\star$ (multiplication): $\bullet\oplus \longrightarrow \star \to \bullet\cdot\oplus$.
- $\diamond$ (addition): $\bullet\oplus \longrightarrow \diamond \to \bullet\oplus\cdot$.
- $\oplus$ (sequence): $\star \longrightarrow \oplus \to \bullet\star\cdot\oplus$.
- $\heartsuit$ (reversed sequence): $\bullet\diamond \longrightarrow \heartsuit \to \star\bullet\cdot\oplus$.